

Executive Director

13 September 1946

Chief, Legislative Liaison Branch

Intelligence Interests in the Foreign Service Act of 1946

1. The Congress has passed the Foreign Service Act of 1946 "to develop and strengthen the Foreign Service of the United States." The effective date of the Act is 13 November 1946. Copy of Act is attached.

2. Among the objectives of the Act of particular interest to intelligence are:

"(1) to enable the Foreign Service effectively to serve abroad the interests of the United States," and,

"(3) to enable the Foreign Service adequately to fulfill the functions devolving on it by reason of the transfer to the Department of State of functions heretofore performed by other Government agencies."

3. The Foreign Service is to be administered by a Director General under the general supervision of the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretary for Administration.

4. A Board of the Foreign Service is established, to be composed of the Assistant Secretary of State for Administration, two other Assistant Secretaries, the Director General, and one representative each, of similar responsibility, from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor. In addition, the Secretary of State may request the head of any other Government Department to designate a representative to attend meetings of the Board whenever matters affecting the interest of such department are under consideration.

5. The Board of the Foreign Service shall make recommendations to the Secretary concerning the functions of the Service. In view of the part to be played by the Foreign Service, and the desirability to have Foreign Service Officers in the field more cognizant of intelligence needs and aims, it would appear that the Board of the Foreign Service should include a representative of intelligence (presumably the Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, for Research and Intelligence, or a member of CIG) when intelligence functions of the Foreign Service are being discussed by the Board.

6. An officer or employee of the Foreign Service may be assigned or detailed for duty in any Governmental agency. Such assignment is not to be for a period of more than four years, following which he cannot be reassigned to duty in a Government agency for a maximum period of two years.

7. If the CIG position to which a Foreign Service Officer should be assigned calls for a higher salary than he receives in the Foreign Service, the officer shall receive the salary of the position in which he is serving, to be paid from Foreign Service salary appropriations.

8. The Act provides that an officer or employee of the Foreign Service assigned for detail to the continental United States shall not be counted as a civilian employee within the meanings of the personnel ceilings provisions of the Federal Employees Pay Acts of 1945 and 1946. Therefore, it would appear that if a Foreign Service Officer were assigned to CIG for duty by the State Department, it would not affect CIG personnel ceilings.

9. The Secretary of State is required under the Act to establish a Foreign Service Institute to furnish training and instruction to officers and employees of the Service, the State Department, and other Government officers and employees for whom training and instruction in the field of foreign relations is necessary. It would appear that CIG should take an affirmative interest in the program of the Foreign Service Institute in so far as it relates to intelligence. This program might be expanded to include CIG participation in the instruction of Foreign Service personnel in matters of intelligence in so far as it pertains to the national security.

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1 Attachment

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